A PEEP AT THE POLICE COURTS.

The Criminal Tribunals of the Metropolis and Their Associations.

How the Justices Look and Their Past Careers.

THE VAMPIRES AND VULTURES.

There are six police courts, which hold then six courts are presided over by eleven police jus-tices, whose names are Morgan, Murray, Kasmire, Bixby, Otterbourg, Wandell, Flammer, Snerwood, Smith, Kilbreth and Wheeler. These judges are pointed by Mayor Havemeyer, and it seems son what probable that they will remain in their seats. Twenty years ago the corner rowdy in New York, when he was hard up and desired the loan of a half dollar, used to ask for it with loud preince :-

WISHING FOR OLD TIMES.
"S-a-a-y, Billy, lend me a 'hall' and I'll pay you sure when Jim Sullivan comes back from 'Frisco."

And now there are those who believe in the revery day base their calculations on the advent once again of the Lost Tribes. Some of the old judges have great doubts, however, of their return and will not place any faith in the Court of Ap justice, is taking the waters at Ems with his friend Kaiser Wilhelm; Ledwith, faithful found among the faithful few, is a Senator newly hatched from Tammany by dispensation of John Kelly; Shandley, a bon vinant and jolly good fellow, is found occasionally in his old haunts in the nethermost sec-tions of New York; Cox was last heard of at a watering place, and Hogan may be heard daily expounding the abysmal problems of constitu-tional law to his patient and intimate friends; Bixby, who holds his place with great composure and who has a great savior futre, was in the old

The new justices, with a few exceptions, are not as speedy in the transaction of police business as were the old ones. They have not yet had the constant practice of the former Board, and some of them are vastly given to lecturing their hearers in court, which, of course, delays the cases, although the ermine may be never so clean. THE NEW BROOMS.

These police justices, by an arrangement obtained in their own meetings, are compelled to rotate from one court to another, and thus they will gradually become acquainted with all the petty criminal business of the city. The different justices held a lottery and drew from it at the beginning their several terms of service. Thus Morgan, who was the Assistant Postmaster of the city and well known in republican political circles, drew ten years, and is universally popular among way to ask for his judgment. Morgan has cherry cheeks, a goodly person and a very merciful disposition to the poor wretches who come before him. Kilbreth is an Eighteenth ward man, a lawyer of average abilities, and has very little to say when he sit with his brotner magistrates in the Court of ecial Sessions. Butler H. Bixby is a most fortunate man. He has a solemn, close-shaved look, and seen outside of a police court, on a plazza, wearing a Panama hat and a white linen suit, might be taken for a Southern plantation lord, who believed in the lost cause and the glories of the day of Shiloh. Bixby was known as a "kicker" in the democratic party and made a large figure in Apolio Hall, an organization which had not along backbone to lurnish stiffness to a pair of corsets; but yet when Apolio leil Bixby rose and floated into the \$4,000 chair, and holds it now, with great indgment and propriety.

A PLENIFOTENTIARY JUSTICE.

Otterbourg is a small man, rather fussy, but good-natured, and was a strong partisan of Andrew Johnson, who sent him as Minister to Mexico. He is sometimes known as the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," and has a predilection for making a speech to those whom he may be inclined to send to Blackwell's Island.

Bixby and Otterbourg drew nine years each of service.

Charles A, Flammer is a small, persons parson. nate man. He has a solemn, close-shaved look,

making a speech to those whom he may be inclined to send to send to those whom he ways each of service.

Charles A. Flammer is a small, nervous person, of dark complexion and of German extraction, and inclines strongly to his Germanic race. Frequently while on the bench he will converse in the loved German tongue, that sounds so musical at times, with the poor wretch who has been indulging in riot or drunkenness. Flammer, it is understood, had some education as a lawyer, and previous to his appointment as a police justice sat as a member of Assembly.

Fattence is A virtue.

Kasmire is of German or Polish descent, wears glasses and has the look of a German student whose mind is divided between the possibility of having to fight a duel or drink a gallon of Bavarian beer. Kasmire was a lawyer and is noted for his singular patience and good temper, in which he is only equalled by Morgan, when examining those who have complaints made against them. Setting at Essex Market, where the most provoking of all police cases have daily to be heard, he never allows himself to be drawn into an argument with the accased person, and he has a manuer of looking terribly interested when a violent fracas about a clothesline is under discussion, and all the while his mind is reveiling aiar off amid the broom and heather of the Catskills. This is philosoppy, and only a great and good man can attain its height. To see an excited pair of women, who have descended from the fourth foor of a tenement hoose in Delancey street, come into court with inflamed visages and breathing fire, fury and brimstone against each other, is indeed a trial for sell-possession, even in a judge. Happy the justice who weathers the storm. When one of the women is Irish and the other German the storm intensifies and becomes a hurricane. Then it is indeed binsful to hear Kasmire winsper to Koster, the solid old German chief clerk, "Man wants but little here below, but he doesn't want that little too long."

Henry Murray is a dark-complexioned, wiry genteman, of r

Judge Murray has been and is in the coal business as a large contractor, and supplies the Metropolitan Gas Company with the necessary fuel to light up their section of the city.

Judge Sherman Smith is not particularly noticeable, excepting that he is a lawyer and is a son of ex-Recorder James M. Smith.

Sherwood is a lawyer, and has a pale face with a grave and dignified look, and when a person gazes on his face the thought that would come appermost would be, "Why don't he wear a white necktie?" This seems absurd enough, and yet it is a fact. a fact. Neison K. Wheeler, appointed to the Sixth Dis-

Neison K. Wheeler, appointed to the Sixth District Police Court, which comprises the two annexed wards, is the oldest man in the Board. He was formerly a weigher in the Custom House and has not as yet developed any specialty as the people in the Twenty-toint and Iwenty-fourth wards are said to be so peaceable and truly good that they hardly know whether they have a police justice or not in their vicinity.

A PIOUS MAGISTATE.

And last but not least comes Benjamin Wandell, formerly a merchant in moderate circumstances, who has a great resemblance to Thomas Jeferson in features—just before the great statesman died. Wandel sits at the Tombs and is a very small and very dried up gentleman, who speaks in a luguriful tone, and is said to be addicted to the perusal of Watts' hymns. There is a religious and Mckoodistical lervor about Justice Wandeli when tuters the sentence which has such a projound Methodistical iervor about Justice Wandel when he utters the septence which has such a projound significance—"Well I think I will have to give you ten days in the City Prison. Officer, take him

significance—"Weil I think I will have to give you ten days in the City Prison. Officer, take him nown."

At the larger police courts there is a chief clerk who receives \$4,000 a year, four assistant clerks who get each \$2,000, an interpreter who receives \$1,200, a janitor at \$1,500 and a court attendant or messenger at \$1,500.

The Police Justice receives \$5,000 a year, the same shary as a member of the Cabinet of the United States, but if he is diffigent he has much more work to get through daily.

How much it costs to but a Court.

In the Court of Special Sessions three magistrates are associated, and sit on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sturdays, and they usually get through at about three o'clock in the atternoon. These magistrates do not get any extra compensation for this work, although the other judges got \$10,000 a year extra for it besides their pay of \$10,000 annually as justices of ponce courts. The chief clerk, Johnson, in the special Sessions receives \$6,000 a year, and it is said that he knows more of the criminal business of the courts than any other clerk in the Special Sessions who receives \$6,000, named Jones, and both of these officials hold for six years. There is also a stenographer at \$2,500, an interpreter at \$2,000, three subpoens servers at \$2,000 a year each, a messenger at \$1,500, a clerk of record for the cary at \$1,500, a clerk of record for the cary at \$1,500, a clerk of record for the eary at \$1,500, a clerk of record for the eary at \$1,500, and the Special Sessions amounting in all to \$26,625. The footed up malaries for the other courts are as follows:—
Tombs, \$24,200; Jesserson Market, \$22,700; Essex Market, \$22,700; Fissex Market, \$22,000, These

aggregates include the salaries of the police jus-tices, each at \$3,000 a year. Two of these gentle-men hold for ten years—viz., Messra. Morgan and Ribreth; two for nine years, Messra. Bixvy and Otterbourg: two for eight years, Messra. Flammer and Wandell; Messra. Sherwood and Smith for seven years, and two for six years, Messra. Murray and Kasmire.

seven years, and two for six years, Messrs. Murray and Kasmire.

THE BRADTIFUL CLERKS.

Among the police clerks Mr. Rockwell is noted as being most profound in Intellect, and it is said that he can tell to a single brick how many bricks are necessary to build a three story house in the Ninth ward. Mr. Koster, who was once a supervisor, is the heaviest built man and broadest shouldered. Mr. McCabe is the most solid and has the most glossy mustache, Mr. NcGowan has the most symmetrical hinds, Mr. Cooney has the most aristocratic bearing, Mr. McKeen is the most phiesmatic, Mr. Heiley is the "flyest" and Mr. Dillon has the largest capacity for enjoyment.

The most industrious interpreteres at Essex Market, for he works with forty-horse power when an unfortunate and Teutonic witness comes to the front.

an uniortenate and Teutonic witness comes to the front.

"I hev a touzend vitnesses, Shoodge! Oh, res, Shoodge, I hev a touzend witnesses!" exclaimed an irate israelite to a well-known magistrate, some time since, in a case where the sum of thirty-five centa was involved, the property missing being the lid of a stove.

"I GOT A TOUZAND VITNESSES."

"Fes, I have no doubt you could dill Tompkins square with them. But I don't want any of them, Go and talk to the interpreter as hour or so and come here again precisely at five o'clock next week. Sergeant, send the off pistoon with this woman, and let them escort her home." This, of course, was all understood, and not a policeman started from his post. Steimburger, the interpreter at the Tombs, is noted for his snavity. The interpreter at Jefferson Market understands sixteen languages, but his English is not worth a cent, and the interpreter at Yorkville has vague desires to go up in a bailoon, while his colleague at Harlem is a devoted attendant at the neighboring synagogue. A certain jaintor at one of the courts, it is rumored, is worth \$30,000, made in real estate.

The courts are open from eight o'clock in the

ing synagogue. A certain jantor at one of the courts, it is rumored, is worth \$30,000, made in real estate.

The courts are open from eight o'clock in the morning until noon, when there is a recess until two o'clock, for dinner and intellectual improvement. The courts then open and remain open until four o'clock or later, until the press of business is disposed of. Jefferson Market Court is the most crowded with business, and Judges Morgan and Murray have their hands pretty full day after day, so that the work is really very hard, the court rooms being ventilated in the worst possible manner. Essex Market Court and Yorkville Court are the best ventilated of all these courts.

THE COURT VAMPIRES.

During the eight or ten hours that these courts are open for business they are steadily haunted by a host of vultures, who are known as "shysters," but who profess to be called lawyers. With a few honorable exceptions these men are entirely without education or decency, and many of them cannot tell-a volume of Parker's Cruminal Law from a Greek Testament. It is pitful to see some poor wretch who has spent his few hard carned dollars on a debauch over night fianked and surrounded by these harpies, who would deprive him of his shirt or shoes if they could possibly get a chance at those articles. Among some at the courts they are known and addressed as "lawyers" and "counseliors," and they chiefly Launt Coney Island on Sundays to play cards and drink cheap whiskey. There are many unwritten romances abounding in the Police Courts of this city.

RAILROAD INVADING THE GRAND PLAZA.

No Parade Ground for the National

It is only a few months since the Park Commis sioners, at great expense, paved Seventeenth street, the upper end of Union square, and built a grand stand from which to review troops. By an act of the last Legislature a railroad was chartered to run on this very street, thus destroying the utility of this grand plaza. President Stebbins invoked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on the subject, and from the following answer it will be seen that the railroad in question does possess the right to the use of this or any other street designated by act of the Legislature:— Hon. HERRY G. STERRINS, President of the Department of

Hon. Heway G. Syrebins, President of the Department of Public Parks:—
Sus—Your communication of the 3bst ult. to the Counsel to the Corporation was duly received. You state, in substance, that chapter 180 of the Laws of 1873 authorizes certain parties to lay a railroad track through seventeenth street to Broadway and Union square, and that the company so authorized is preparing to lay its track across that portion of seventeenth street which is between Fourth avenue and Broadway. You also state that the borth side of Union square has been laid out, at the borth side of Union square has been laid out, at the borth side of Union square has been laid out, at the borth side of Union square has been laid out, at the borth side of Union square has been laid out, and the borth side of Union square has been laid out, and the time public, who desiring to hold public meetings for military, political or other purposes; that the spot was designedly selected out of the way of public travel, and that the introduction of a railway directly across the grand plaza will limit the facilities which your department bas undertaken to furnish in the way suggested; and you inquire whether the department has, the legal authority to prevent any multisation of the plaza or its diversion from the uses to which it has been dedicated, you state also that by chapter 89 or the Laws of 1832, Union place is bounded on the north by the northerity line of Sewenteenth street, and you suggest that the ground embraced by Union square or park, and over which it is proposed to lay this railway, was the property of the clitzens of this city, a warded for specific city uses; but that it is not city property in the sense which would authorize the state to grant the privilege of a railway over its surface; and you desire the optimion of the Counsel to the Counter the state to grant the privilege of a railway over its surface; and you desire the optimion of the Counsel to the Counter the state to grant the privilege of a railway over its surface; and you d

proposed by way of the north and west sides of the square to one by way of the cast and such sides of the square.

I have carefully examined the questions submitted by you and am satisfied that you are under a misappreheasion as to the nature of the tile of the city to the bortion of seventeenth street referred to by you, seventeenth street was one of the street is this city laid down upon the map of 15%, and the proceedings to acquire title to that portion of the street between Sixth and Third avenues were completed in the year [83], the report of the Commissioners having been confirmed by the Supreme Court on the 22d of April in that year. The title which the city has, therefore, in that portion of the street for which such proceedings were taken, is the same as that which the city has in all streets laid down upon that map, and to which title has been acquired in the manner prescribed by law. It is well setted that under these proceedings, the city acquires the see of the land, and holds the same for public use.

Chapter 80 of the Lawsof 1832, referred to in your letter, and which extended thion place to the north side of Seventeenth street, does not in the slightest degree change the nature of the title by which the city holds the lee of this street, it merely extends the boundaries of Union place so as to inclind seventeenth street, and it has been within the power of any Legislature since 1832 to mooily or entirely repeal this law. I do not see that their can be any question that, as the Legislature had the power to pass the act of 1832, it has the power entirely to repeal it and restore seventeenth street to its former condition as one of the ordinary streets of the city and maskle to see, therefore, why the Legislature has

thely to repeal it and restore seventeenth street to its former condition as one of the ordinary streets of the city of the condition as one of the ordinary streets of the city of the condition of seventhely of the condition of companies to the condition of companies of the condition of companies have been authorized to keep their transfer of companies have been authorized to keep their transfer of companies have been authorized to keep their of the condition of companies have been authorized to keep their of the condition of

case of The People vs. Kerr 27 New York Reports, page 1889, after elaborate argument by such counsel as Messrs. O'Conor, Evarts, Noyes, Van Buren, Dickenson and Anderson.

I am compelled, therefore, to advise you that the Legislature had full power and anthorizy to pass the law authorizing the lawing of railroad tracks through that portion of seventeenth street which is included in Union pince.

With regard to the second question submitted by you, I am also obliged to say that I do not think that either the railroad company or the Teparument of Parks, or both, or any other municipal authority, have any power to change the route laid down in chapper 190 of the Laws of 1873. It was formerly contended that the Common Council had the power to grant the right to lay railroad tracks through the streets of this city, but it was finally settled that the Common Council had no such power, and, by an act passed in 1890, being chapter 16 of the laws of that year, it was prayided that its former of the common council had no such power, and, by an act passed in 1890, being chapter 16 of the laws of that year, it was prayided that its should not be lawful, thereafter, it was prayided that the Common Council had no such power, and, by an act passed in 1890, being chapter 16 of the laws of that year, it was provided that its should not be lawful, thereafter, its law, construct or operate any railroad in any of the streets of the city of New York, except under the authority and subject tofte regulations and rearirctions which the Legislature good the four properties by the act of 1871 is through and along seventeenth street, across the Fourth avenue, and continuing in that street to Broadway, and thence down Broadway to Fourteenth street, and, a allow extend, 14 do not think that this route can be changed except by an act of the Legislature of this state.

A VIRAGO AT SING SING.

A VIRAGO AT SING BING. Dire Threats of a Visiting Female to

Demolish the State Prison.

A flashily dressed woman called at Sing Sing Prison yesterday afternoon, and having strode into the clerk's office with deflant mien demanded permission to see a convict named Robert Camp bell. It was at once apparent that the female had been indulging freely in strong drink and had already arrived at the puglistic stage of intoxication. As she was not an entire stranger to the prison officials, the clerk, George B. Gifford, ventured a mild remonstrance against her unseemly conduct, and was instantly rewarded by a blow which was intended for his nose, but fortenately struck his hat. As the trate female then threatened to demonsts the whole institution while asserting her "rights," and had commenced the work by wrenching away the ware screen in the telegraph office, a constable was procured, who put her in a carriage and grove her to the village lockup. Here the prisoner became terribly abusive and biasphemous, while proclaming that she was "a lady" from New York and her name was Campbell. Seeing that she was not in a state of mind to respect the "majesty of the law," Justice Hyatt ordered her to be locked up until she became sober. While being carried to a cell by the united efforts of three constables her screams and objurgations might have been heard a square of. bell. It was at once apparent that the female had

NEW YORK CITY.

A fire took place yesterday morning in the hol-low tree on the corner of Twentieth street and Gramercy place.

Comptroller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yester-day:—Claims paid, \$683,236. Receipts, \$35,446. Henrich Drokens, of No. 36 Hester street, fell through the hatchway of a new building, where he was at work, to the ground, yesterday after-noon, and was almost instantly killed.

The truit stands in the markets were yesterday loaded down with peaches. Pifty-four car loads have, so far, arrived in a single day. Prices range from \$1 25 to \$1 50 a crate. Handsome baskets bring \$1 25. ring \$1 25. Frank Reis, of No. 214 Bowery, was badly burned

last evening by a can of nitric acid that exploded on the sidewalk at No. 31 Park row, through hav-ing falien out of his hands. He was removed to the Park Hospital. Manhattan Market was yesterday sold at the

Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, to Mr. Henry G. Harrison for \$216,056 48. The building commenced at \$3.100, but the contest speedily ter-minated in Mr. Harrison's layor. Mrs. Scully, of No. 62 James street, has claimed

the boy as her own who, on Sunday night last, under the name of Frank Phelps, arrived at the Grand Central depot, having a tag on his breast marked "Mrs. Scully, No. 62 Jones street." The contractor for paving Broadway from Thirtysecond to Fifty-ninth street has notified Com-

missioner Van Nort that, having received the money due him on his contract from the Finance Department, he will resume work on it on the morning of the 6th inst. Lewis McCrea, aged forty-three, born in New fork, died suddenly yesterday morning at No. 76 West Broadway, where he was employed as clerk

to Alexander McGarron, cigar manufacturer. His disease was supposed to be an affection of the heart. Coroner Wolkman was notified. Mr. John H. Draper, by order of the Collector of the Port, yesterday sold at the Messrs. Roberts' salesroom, Nos. 97 and 99 Water street, 440 lots of unclaimed goods at the public store. Bidding was brisk. The catalogue valuation was in accordance with the worth of the goods at the time of impor-tation.

The city showed marked signs of activity in business vesterday. At the hotels the influx of mer chants, especially from the West, was most noticeable. Freights for grain were higher and the de-mand for transportation in excess of the accom-monations. City business brightened up propor-tionately.

The new steamer City of New York, of Messrs. made her last trip from Havana to New York in three days and eleven hours, being the quickest passage between those two ports. She also made ner two previous trips in three days, twelve and a half hours and three days and thirteen hours.

A borse attached to a vender wagon, owned by Casper Schneider, of No. 57 Cook street, Brooklyn, E. D., ran away in Barclay street yesterday morn ing, and at the corner of Greenwich street, came in collision with a horse belonging to Peter Devitt, of Centre Market, and broke one of his foreiegs. The wounded animal was taken to Centre Market place and there killed by a blow on the head by one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crueity to Animals.

At a meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. Booth presiding, a communication was read from the Manufacturers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of In-dianapolis, asking for information relative to the street railroad system of this city, and the Secre-tary was instructed to procure the annual reports of the different city railroad companies and send them to Indianapolis.

The steamship Guatemala was an American iron built ship, the cost of construction being, it is coal and stores, is set down at \$316,834. The net loss to the company is figured down to something like \$80,000. The vessel's net earnings for her two first voyages was \$15,020 88; the prepaid freight for her last voyage was \$2,063 18 and the insurance was about \$200,000.

The residents in the vicinity of Washington square complain in consequence of the youthful vagrants who infest the park and who paddle their dirty feet in the fountain. Yesserday af-ternoon one of the boys went so far as to divest himself of everything in the shape of clothes, with the exception of a pair of pantaloons, and was just ready to take a plunge in the water when its comrades irightened him away by crying "Police"

BROOKLYN.

The deficiency in the present year's tax collec tion is estimated by the Comptroller at \$1,000,000. A temporary loan of \$500,000 will have to be nego-tiated by the Common Council. Mrs. Isabella Graham, a young woman residing

at No. 54 Ryerson street, while laboring under an attack of mental aberration, caused by domestic trouble, attempted to drown hersell yesterday afternoon by jumping from the deck of the ferry-boat Hamilton into the river. She was rescued by a couple of deck hands and restored to her rein-

Application was made to the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Mary Hanley for the reward offered for the murderer of Charles Goodrich. Miss Hanley, it will be remembered, accomplished the de-tection and arrest of Kate Stoddard after all the ingenuity of the detectives had exhausted itself in useless pursuit of information over that well beaten course known as the "wild goose chase." The reward claimed is \$1,000,
At the special meeting of the Common Council

yesterday Alderman Richardson presented an invitation from P. H. Reid, requesting the pleasure vitation from P. H. Reid, requesting the pleasure of the company of the City Fatners on an excursion over the East New York and Canarsie Railroad and Rockaway Beach Steamboat line on any day the Aldermen could make it convenient to accept the invitation. The Aldermen were only too happy, and the matter was left to Alderman Richardson to make the necessary arrangements.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County

Board of Commissioners of Charities, yesterday afternoon, the entire medical staff of the Lunatic Asylum tendered their resignations, on the ground that that institution was "encumbered with ignorant and incompetent subordinates, with no sense of responsibilities of their position." The resignations were accepted on motion of Commissioner Midas, and the matter of employing other medicar men was referred to a committee.

The door of the grocery store of Lawrence O'Neil,

on Coles street, near Manhassett place, was found open by Patrolman Travis, of the Eleventh precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning. The officer entered the store, in which a light was officer entered the store, in which a light was burning, and was astonished upon seeing a man standing behind the counter, quietly packing teas, coffees and other groceries into a bag. Travis collared the iellow and started out doors with him. On the sidewalk they encountered fromas Garrey, of No. 420 filoks street, and two women, Jane McFadden and Mary Gallagher. The trio made an effort to compet the policeman to relinquish his hold of the prisoner, but they were unsuccessful. Assistance arrived and Travis led four persons into captivity in triumph. The alleged burgler gave his name as Daniel Carmichael. He lives at No. 60 Union street. Justice Delmar, before whom the prisoners were arraigned, committed them to Jall to await examination.

LONG IELAND.

The foundation of the new Covaty Clerk's office of Suffolk county at Riverhead is already completed. It is substantial in character and gives

A family named White, consisting of husband, wife and six children, have been discovered living near Pope's Park, East New York, in a complete state of nudity, having nothing to cover themselves with save a few pieces of old carpet. They have been sent to the Almshouse. Steps are being taken by some of the most prom-

inent residents of East New York for the purpose of placing the town in telegraphic communication or placing the town in telegraphic communication with ail parts of the world. Messrs. Smith and Reid, of East New York, have communicated with Mr. Hitchman, of the Western Union, in regard to the matter, and that gentleman has pledged himself to lay the posts and wires to the Howard House in consideration of a guarantee of \$600 for the first year of the operation. His terms have been accepted, and the laying of the wires will be commenced immediately.

The mysterious death of Mr. Miller, the fisherman of frances.

man of Greenport, causes a great deal of excitement among the residents of that place. It will be recollected that he was found lying dead in a be recollected that he was found lying dead in a
fish house used by him about one mile west of the
village on Friday morning last. The news of his
death was first conveyed to the village by a fellow
fisherman named Ashoury. Upon going to the
place the authorities found the door instened on
the issue. When access was gained to the premises the body of Miller was found with the head
lying toward the door. Upon examination of the
body there were found to be a number of stabs
about the neck and chest, some two or three of
which would have been sufficient to have caused
death. There was an immediate search for the
knile or other instrument with which the
wounds were inflicted, but without success, but a piece of paper was found near
sha body, upon which was found several

stains of blood, as though a bloody knife had been wiped upon it. A Coroner's jury was immediately summoned, which, after investigation, found a verdict that the deceased had met his death by violence, but at whose hands was unknown. From the conditions under which the corpse had been discovered it was judged that there had been an attempt to conceal a murder, and suspicion naturally turned to the man Ashbury, who first brought the news of the murder to the authorities, and he was accordingly arrested, and is now held to await examination.

STATEN ISLAND.

At the first meeting of the new Board of Trusees of the village of New Brighton the village pohee force was abolished. Mr. Van Nest was elected Village Marshal, Mr. James Seaton was elected Village Treasurer. Daniel O'Neill and Patrick Donovan were made special officers to assist the Village Marshal and Andrew Young was made Jamitor of the village Court House.

About the lat of May last the Village Assessors of dgewater gave notice through the public prints that they had completed their assessments, and that at a certain time the roll would be on exhithat at a certain time the roll would be on exhibition for correction, the assessment being at the same rate as in previous years. This roll, however, it appears, was given up as worthless, and a new one has since been made, which the taxpayers have also been called upon to criticise and amend. It appears now that there is a question as to the legality of the last rolls which will probably be tested in the courts, unless the Assessors should conclude to forego their latest action, in which case it is probable that no assessments can be made until next year. Meantime the question of raising the rate of assessments, in accordance with the recommendations of the State Assessors, is being seriously considered, and will be further discussed by the Supervisors and Town Assessors at a meeting called for the 14th inst., at Police Headquarters in Edgewater, at half-past one o'clook P. M.

The Overseer of the Poor has notified the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City that he can afford no more relief to the outdoor poor, as the appropria tion is exhausted. Rev. Mr. Verrinder, a city mis sionary, also asks the Board for a special appro-priation. He says that this is the first time in twenty years he has had to make such a request.

A suit brought by Mr. George Lane, of Spots-wood, against the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad Company for damages occas by injuries to the plaintiff, has resulted in the sustaining of the verdict on the second trial of damages for \$4,000. The case has been before the courts since June 4, and a few days ago the plaintiff was paid the amount awarded.

There lives in Newark avenue, near Monmouth street, Jersey City, a woman named Curiey, who is suffering severely from wounds indicted by a mastiff last Saturday night. It was only yesterday that the case was reported by the attending physician. It appears that the brute not only tore her arms but took a large piece of fiesh out of her back. Justice Corrigan despatched a man to kill the dog.

A Coroner in Monmouth county summed up his charge on Tuesday evening, in the case of a woman who was found dead after her husband had fied from the place, as follows:—"Gentlemen of the jury, it becomes my duty to expound the law to you. The question is, what caused this person's death, and who was the cause, and, finally, gentlemen of the jury, who shall bury her? I leave the question with you."

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATS.

Opposition to Despotism and One-Man Government.
The democratic committee of New Jersey have

sued an address to the democratic and conservative electors of that State, calling on them to exercise, at the approaching election, the right of franchise for the good of the commonwealth. The address sets strongly forth that the despotism, centralization of power, deliberate and giaring corruption by the party now in office have been borne until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. These and other systematized plans have given unlimited power to individuals, who have even now. in their sense of strength, inaugurated measures looking toward the founding of a one-man govern looking toward the founding of a one-man govern-ment, with powers paralleled only by the worst of despotisms. The committee exhorts every patriot, democrat or republican, who foves his country to be up and doing, to be aroused to determined and vigorous action. The grand object, a complete and thorough organ-ization, can only be obtained by the personal ex-ertion and untiring zeal of each and every demo-crat and conservative voter. Unity of object and concert of action are sure harbingers of success. The only hope, the address continues to say, of their adversaries is in the lukewarmness and in-difference of democrats and conservatives and their adversaries is in the inkewarmness and in-difference of democrats and conservatives and their failure to raily together or efficiently organ-ize. The utmost exertions, therefore, of the re-publican party will be devoted to misrepresenting the important question at home and in seeking to weaken the ties that should unite all true demo-crats, conservatives and friends of reform and economy against the party of discord, misrule and corruption. It advises to cast aside all apathy, to he not divided by local issues or personal backer-ings, to select true, tried and honest men for can-didates and complete without delay the work of organization.

THE TRENTON RESERVOIR DISASTER. The Unsafe Condition of the Reservoirs-

The damage caused by the bursting of the reservotr in Trenton, as already reported in the HERALD, does not exceed \$5,000. The report of the accident in several papers, setting forth that a able property devastated, is entirely erroneous. No lives were jeopardized, and beyond the tearing up of a small portion of the streets and a few side walks in the vicinity no serious damage resulted. day making temporary repairs, and no steps be taken for making permanent renovations until an official inspection is made of the dilapt-dated basin. The general reservoir, which is unharmed, will, in the meantime, prove ample to supply the city with water. Many citizens complain of the unsaie condition of these reservoirs on the grounds that the embankments are composed of nothing but loan and sand, and are liable to break at any time when the basins are nearly full of water. Fortunately for the inabilitants of the city their capacity is only about fifteen million of gallons and the site on which they are built is not very high. The false economy practised by the city authorities in not having the embankments constructed of solid material is londly condemned. The Trentonians consider themselves fortunate in not having been visited by a second Mill River disaster. be taken for making permanent renovations until

THE POISONED PASSAIC

Professor Wurtz on the Situation-How Long Are the People of Jersey City and Hoboken to Endure It? Cholera morbus is making fearful ravages in Jer-

sey City just now, and most of the cases are ascribed by the physicians to the poison in the Passaic water. The analysis made by Professor Wortz, of the Stevens Institute, in Hoboken, though incomplete, was sufficiently startling to arouse the people to a sense of the dangers that surround them. Still, the apathy of the municipal authorities in the cities so affected is positively astounding. Not one step has been taken by them to remedy the evil.

A HERALD reporter called on Professor Wurtz

yesterday at his residence, and among other ques-tions asked was whether he intended to give the analysis, when completed, to the public. The Professor's views are substantially these:—"Any further analysis I may make of the Passaic water vill be in the interest of myself and my family. I have already set forth facts sufficient to awaken the public in this most important matter. But it seems to me most extraordinary that nothing has since been done. The result of my analysis last year should have received wide publicity and a printed copy been placed in every house. Fancy my surprise when I learned that only sou copies were printed. But I suppose that is what is styled the policy of economy, and this too in a matter of life and death. It is a mistake to suppose that it is in the vegetable matter carried into the reservoirs that the chief danger less. On the other hand the poison cousists in the organic matter held in solution. This matter develops itself quite plainly when the water is left any considerable time in a warm temperature. I gave this subject a great deal of odnsideration last year and even went to Lake Hopatoong, which is a delightful sheet of water. My reply to the argument you say is advanced by some Newark people, that the supply would be insufficient, is this, that I would add to that the water shed of the Rockaway River, which would give us a clear area of eighty square miles. A portion of that water saed is 160 feet higher than Hopatoong. Or take, if you will, Greenwood Lake, anosner delightful sheet of water. I have very little faith in filters. They do not destroy the organic matter contained in solution. A man has just invented as iron filter in England—a preparation of iron ore—which he asserts is the best ever discovered, but it will be too expensive for the masses. If the joint comyear should have received wide publicity and s

here have to use the water, so that I have a very deep interest in the subject. The press and the medical profession ought especially to take up the question."

question."
In conclusion, the Professor observed that he had alrea by discussed the matter with the Uhief Engineers of Newark and Jersey City, had travelled with them, and they concur in most of his conclusions. The two cities must join hands on the matter, or it will fail through. "Newark is a great ter, or it will fail through. "Newark is a great ter, or it will fail through. "Newark is a great ter, or it will fail through. "Newark is a great ter, or it will fail through. "Newark is a great ter, or it will fail through. "Paper and with a pure water supply many more factories would spring up, for in the manufacture of paper and textile fabrics, for instance, impure water could not be used."

Mayor Traphagen of Jersey City, is solourning

Mayor Traphagen, of Jersey City, is sojourning for a few days at Saratoga, and on his return he will devote three or four days to this subject, and travel over the great water sheds of the State.

THE FLOATING HOSPITAL.

The Excursion Yesterday-New Life and

The most interesting, most peculiarly touching of all the free excursions which the charity of this city has accorded to the children of its poor was that of yesterday, when the Froating Hospital for Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, made its first

Some delay in the arrival of a most necessary portion of the commissariat detained the barge at the north side an hour or two longer than the time appointed for the departure. At pier No. 27 a crowd of mothers and little ones, with Dr. Thoms, who may justly be called the physician in ordinary of these excursions, and a HERALD reporter waited expectantly a long while for its appearance. The monotony of waiting was, however, broken in a rather startling manner by the sudden cry of

and the immediate plunge of a man from the whari to the rescue. At first it was thought that one of the children had tumpled into the water, but the appearance of a man clinging to one of semi-inanimate form of a woman, showed a wholly different state of affairs. A woman, whose name was afterwards found to be Margaret Dwyer, had made a deliberate attempt at suicide, effort by the prompt and gallant conduct of Mr. J. H. Parkinson, who happened to be on the pier at the time, and without a moment's hesitation leaped in and saved the misguided creature. Shortly after this occurrence the wished for barge came in sight and moved up to the wharf. The band was playing; the upper deck showed a good number of neatly dressed women with babies in their arms, and many little faces peering out to watch the new comers join the party. This detachment being taken on board, the Harvest Home was towed up stream to receive another lot at the loot of Sixty-first street. On the lower deck were laid out tables loaded with substantial visads and maniesting in their arrangement the tasteful, careful management of those truly leaped in and saved the misguided creature.

and maniesting in their arrangement the tasteini, careful management of those truly
of the Gulid who yesterday gave their valuable
assistance to Mr. Wiswall. Shortly after departure from the Sixty-first street pier all were
treated to a breaklast of tea, milk, bread and
butter and excellent cold roast beef and corned
beef. The barge continued her way up the river,
and by and by the effects of their good meal and
the fresh, invigorating breeze that came with meroliul, healthini influence on the crowd of weakly
infants began to make manifest its benefit. The
weary, languid little heads lying listlessly on their
mother's bosoms gradually uplifted, and the painwrung expression of their pallid faces grew momentarily less and less. The change from patient
quietude and suffering to quick returning life was
absolutely astonishing. It was really at first a
floating hospital of alling, sickly baoles; but, if
after the two hours' sail, and while the barge
rested in mid stream, opposite Fort Schuyler, a
stranger had come on board he would have seen
a merry, laughing, joyons crowd of little lok, with
well pleased, happy mothers moving among the
ever varying throng. There were of course exceptions—many to whom pleasure must ever be
only of a comparative character. A poor little boy
was there, a wretched sufferer of disease of the
spine, crouched

only of a comparative character. A poor inthe coy was there, a wretched sufferer of disease of the spine, crouched

LIKE A FROG

upon a seat, his back bent double, his head pressed deep between his shoulders and his legs emacasted to a degree. Yet even to him some alleviation came. The pained compression of the thin pale lips departed, and the large, thoughtul blue eyes took a greater interest in the scene about nim. "Yes, sir," he piped in his leedle treble, "I am having a good time." Poor child! A pretty delicate-faced title girl, with spiritue! expression, dark brown eyes and luxuriant brown hair, seemed, as she sat on one of the benches, to be, from her thorough sense of enjoyment, a picture of health, and yet a victim of that most grim enemy—the crippling hip disease. The number of instances present of chronic disease—the result of foul air, neglect, and bad diet—were too many to take in detail. A minute inspection of all the children on board by Dr. Thoms revealed to the Herald representative an amount of occult infantine disease that was quite appalling. Yet, most of these, this experienced physician of the poor is convinced, can be cured, or at least alleviated, by nature's best medicaments of fresh air and good food. The cases of cholers infantim were numerous, and the effect of the voyage on the invalids was wonderful. A pretty, very pretty little COLORED GIBL.

about two years old, tastefully dressed, and with a nice blue allk Bretagne bonnet, lay helpless, motionless, in the arms of its anxious grandam at the whart, before the barge came up. Its father and mother were far away, steward and stewardess on board a ship that had gone to Australia. This little one was able to walk about the of homents.

the wharf, before the barge came up. Its father and mother were far away, steward and stewardess on board a ship that had gone to Australia. This little one was able to walk about the deck on the return home. Another wee bit of unmanity was brought on board at Twenty-third street, looking more like a dead child than a living, and before the end of the trip this one was sitting up in its happy mother's arms and with baby wonderment gazing at the busy stir around. The many various forms of suffering which on this day were congregated together are too numerous to give in detail, and yet so beneficent to them was the day's outing, the fresh, pure air, the good food, that most appeared at the end of the trip restored to comparative health. The women and the children, it has been said, were neatly dressed. None are so charitable to the poor as the poor. In every tenement house the whole resources of the impecunious establishment were called into play to furnish forth "poor Mrs. So and So and her sick baby" for the occasion. Of the numerous instances of PATIENT SUFFERING and privation which yesterday's excursion pevealed the limited space of this description can but give the most scanty idea. The barge, with its living freight, feturned, after a lew hours' stay opposite fort Schujier, making landings at Simy, first, Twenty-third and Market street piers, and then going round to that at the loot of West Tenth street. The Union Home Band, directed by their master, Mr. J. S. Johnson, supplied excellent music throughout the day. Excluding the item of \$178 for crockery, cooking usensile and other necessaries, the expenses of the excursion amounted to but \$134. That the expenditure has reached this very small sum is mainly due to the generous assistance that in many quarters was accorded in aid of the movement. A present of a chest of first quality tea was given, no charge was made for the barge, the butchers at Washington Market gave the meat at cost price. Mr. simmons, of Murray street, gratuitously prepared it; the Americ

Fund.

The following additional contributions have been received by Rev. Alvah Wiswail, Master of St. Jonn's Guild:-

2016 (0

Total
Amount previously acknowledged.....

Contributions to the fund are earnestly at once, and may be sent to the NEW YORK HEBALD office; Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; Arnold, Con-Stable & Co., No. 885 Broadway; D. Appleton & Co., No. 551 Broadway; August Reimont & Co., No. 19 Nassau street; S. L. M. Barlow, No. 35 William street; Ball, Black & Co., No. 555 Broadway; or Rev. Alvah Wiswail, Master of St. John's Guild, No. 52 Varick syste.

SINGULAR DROWNING ACCIDENT.

At Sing Sing yesterday morning Coroner Bassett held an inquest touching the death of John Nichfloating in the Hudson River on the previous afternoon. Deceased, who it appears was a good oarsful sheet of water. My reply to the argument you say is advanced by some Newark people, that the supply would be insufficient, is this, that I would add to that the water shed of the Rockaway River, which would give us a clear area of eighty square miles. A portion of that water shed is 150 feet higher than Hopatoons. Or take, if you will, Greenwood Lake, another delightful sheet of water. I sawe very little faith in filters. They do not destroy the organic matter contained in solution. A man has just invented as iron filter in Ringland—a preparation of iron ore—which he asserts is the best ever discovered, but it will be too expensive for the masses. If the joint committee, to whom this subject of the Passale water has been referred in Jersey City and Newark, meet and discuss the matter, I would be only too happy to answer any questions, and even go with them. Why not? My family

Colonel Bangs Reads Hinckley the Riot Act.

Final Correspondence-Short, Sharp and Decisive.

Much has been written and said concerning the refusal of Isaac Hinckley, President of the Phila-delphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Radiroad Com-pany, to carry the United States mail between Philadelphia and Saltimore. Mr. Hinckiey had determined to charge an additional compensation of sixty per cent to convey the mails between the above-mentioned points or not carry them at all-Mr. Marshall, Acting Postmaster General, referred the subject to General George S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who has been in communication with Mr. Hinckley per-sonally as well as by correspondence. The nume-rous letters which have passed between the parties interested have been published already, and yes-terday the end of the controversy was duly

The length of the route over which the mail in question is transported is ninety-six miles, but the department allows Hinckley for one hundred miles department anows timestey for one hundred miles at the full rate allowed by Congress. Whether the President of the P., W. and B. R. R. attreed up this strile to advertise his road or really meant to ob-tain the increased remuneration demanded, one thing is certain, that he could not have known that neither the Postmaster General nor any one else had any power to pay more than the laws of

Congress permit under existing contracts.

Colonel Bangs was in this city, with his assistant, Mr. T. N. Vall, when he concluded this interesting business. Had Mr. Hinckley held out in his demand for the sixty per cent additional, or in his threat to accept as settled that the same would be paid if the mails are delivered to his road, Colonel Bangs would have despatched the postal matters via York and Lancaster, a route twenty-seven miles longer, and ignored the P., W. and B. R. R. altogether. In all probability some Congressional action would then have been taken next winter on this subject, if not carried into the United States courts before that time. In all this vexatious busmess Postmaster George W. Fairman, of Philadel-phia, has taken an active part; but the affair seems patched to Washington over the old route with the accustomed regularity. The following is the last letter addressed to Mr. Hinckley by Colonel Bangs, to which, however, he has not received, nor expects, a reply :-

Bangs. to which, however, he has not received, nor expects, a reply:—

Post Oppics, New York, Angust 3, 1874.

ISAAC HINGKLEY, ESQ., President P., W. and B. R.R. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.:—

SIR—I am in receipt of a letter from Hon. J. W. Marshall, Postmaster General, written after reading your telegram of the 1st inst, authorizing and directing me to make the following statements to you in writing:—

Firs—That the mails will be tendered to the P., W. and B. R. R. Company at Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be transported over their road at the usual hours, on this day (Monday), in the manner in which they have heretofore been and are now being transported. The mails are now carried over that road in postal cars.

Second—That under the present laws of the United States the P., W. and B. R. R. Company may refuse to carry them in such cars, but may offer to carry them in the manner contemplated by the provisions of the act of Jungress, approved March 3, 1873, that is, in a dar or apartment properly lighted and warmed, with sufficient and suitable room, dxures and furniture for route agents to accompany and distribute mails.

As stated in a previous communication to you, the present amount of car space, fixtures, &c., turnished between Philadelphia and Baltimore, is the least that can be accepted as adequate to a proper performance of the service.

Third—That under no circumstances can or will the department directly or impliedly undertake or assume to pay a reaster compensation than that fixed by law, havin, regard to the mode of transportation.

ortation.

I am, furthermore, directed to request of you answers in writing to the following intercognito-

I am, firstermore, directed to request of your answers in writing to the following intercogatories, viz:—

First—When said postal cars with contents, the same being mails and the distributing clerks, are tendered to the P., W. & B. R. B. Co. as described in my first statement, will you as President of the above company, receive and couvry the Bame in the usual manner and at the rate of compensation fixed by existing laws of the United States, or will you refuse them carriage between the points named, Baltimore and Philadelphia?

**Scond—In the event of a relusal on your part to perform what is known as the postal car service twice daily each way between Philadelphia and Baltimore, will you, for the purpose of supplying mails to the people entirely dependent upon the following for railroad mail communication, continue the present form of service (which is known as the route agent service) between Philadelphia and Baltimore once daily each way, between Philadelphia or Wilmington and Orisifield, Md., once daily each way, and between Philadelphia or Wilmington and Wyoming, Del., once daily each way, at the rate of compensation dived by law for that class of sercompensation direct only law for that class of service, accepting at your pleasure the modifications in the release of certain car space, &c., submitted to you in a recent communication from the Postmaster General?

to you in a recent communication from the Post-master General?

In this connection I desire to inform you that if this latter service is discontinued no possible arrangement can be made which will prevent an immediate and permanent interruption of mail communication for the various periods of from twelve to seventy-two hours in delivery for the entire section of country traversed by the lines which you represent.

This fetter will be hinded you by Mr. W. L. Hunt, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who will await your answers; and while I assure you that this letter, written by the direction of the Postmaster General, is penned in a irrencily spirit of business as between man and man, I have to respectfully inform you that the answers to the questions here given must be positive and final—in short, a trank and simple "Yea" or "No."

tive and final—in short, a trank and simple "Yea" or "No." Now that this controversy is about to be ended I wish to make a few remarks reviewing briefly the situation as follows: —The law has been blainly defined, and the absolute impossibility of the Postmaster General to go' beyond the limits, of that law needs no demonstration; the efforts of the Postmaster General and his officers to meet your arguments or grievances in a lair and open manner cannot be denied, and, furthermore, asside from this controversy, the officers of the Post Office Department have labored hard to get together information, and committees have been formed to solicit the views of the leading rathroad managers on the subject, the object being to secure a basis for adjusting compensation to railroads, which would be fair, just and satisfactory to contractors.

roads, which would be fair, just and satisfactory to contractors.

You can but see the impossibility of completing a matter of this nature in a month or any stipulated time. Congress could not have been called together to satisity your demands, however just they might have seemed, and it is a tedious task to educate Congress sufficiently on the peculiarities of this transportation question to secure the passage of a bill.

In conclusion i would apologize for writing at such length, but inasmuch as the matter at issue now rests between yourself and, the people, and the people, not you or I, are to be the sufferers, I would earnestly ask that your decision be for the people's interest, but in either case final. I am, dear sir, yours very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BANGS,

General Superintendent, R. M. S.

The Controversy as It Stands-The Mails Still Moving On. WASHINGTON, August 5, 1874.

Washington, August 5, 1874.

The postal car controversy remains unchanged, Mr. Hinckley seeming satisfied to allow the mails to go, under his last assurance to the department that a tender of the mails would be considered as an acceptance of his terms, and the department being willing to send them, after repeated notifications to Mr. Hinckley that no more would be paid than allowed by law. The latter places much stress upon the fact that the department pays the road from Mantua to Gray's Ferry, of which he is also president, a much higher rate per mile than the Philadelphis, Wilmington and Sattimore road. The contract on the Mantua and Gray's Ferry road, which is but three miles long, wasmade many years ago, and is nominally denominated "messenger service." An effort was made to induce the department to contract for service over the Pennsylvania road, which is fitty-one miles longer, at a fixed rate per mile, and then to allow the totals, for the convenience of all parties, to a first of the convenience of all parties,

A fire broke out last night in the two story frame building in Eighty-eighth street, near Fourth avenue, that caused a damage of \$5,200. The fire ex-tended to another similar structure adjoining, which was also destroyed. One was occur an Italian bearding house. From this second house the flames swept across to the liquor store of Christian Mang, on the corner of Fourth avenus and Eighty-eighth street, taking in the three story brick belonging to C. V. Stafford. The brick house was occupied by Charles Miller as a Dakery. All are insured.